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## Kabul Times (June 25, 1964, vol. 3, no. 97)

Bakhtar News Agency

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**THE WEATHER**  
Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +30°C. Minimum +12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-11 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Spinzar  
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Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul  
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 97.

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1964. (SARATAN, 4, 1343 S. H.)

PRICE Af. 1.

## 40 Million More Marks Granted By West Germany For Second Afghan Plan

**KABUL, June 25.**—The government of Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to extend to Afghanistan another forty million marks in addition to two hundred million marks which it has already granted as a credit for implementation of Afghanistan's Second Five Year Development Plan.

A Bakhtar reporter says that the agreement to increase the amount of West German aid to Afghanistan was reached as the result of correspondents between Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and Chancellor, Dr. Ludwig Erhard of West Germany. The forty million marks will be used to stockpile foodstuff and petroleum products in Afghanistan.

Dr. Erhard in his letter has mentioned his government's interest in the long term economic development of Afghanistan.

Dr. Yousuf in reply has expressed his thanks for the credit granted and interest shown by the Federal Republic of Germany in Afghanistan's long-term economic development.

The projects involved to be implemented under the additional credit are stated to be under consideration of experts of the two sides.

### Harold K. Johnson Appointed U.S. Army's New Chief of Staff

**WASHINGTON, June 25, (AP).**—President Johnson Wednesday nominated Gen. Harold K. Johnson to be the U.S. Army's new Chief of Staff.

Johnson, 52, and now Deputy Chief of Staff for military operations, will succeed Gen. Earl G. Wheeler.

The President announced Tuesday that Wheeler would move up to the top uniform post, succeeding Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, chosen to be Ambassador to South Vietnam.

The President also sent to the Senate a formal nomination of Taylor as successor in Saigon to resigned Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

The White House in announcing the series of nominations also said the army will get a new Vice Chief of Staff, 49-year-old Lt. Gen. C.W. Abrams Jr. Abrams, who is Commanding General of the 5th Army Corps in Europe, will succeed Gen. Halmet who is retiring.

President Johnson, in addition to nominating Johnson and Abrams for their new posts, also asked the Senate to consent to their promotions to the grade of general. And he nominated Halmet for the grade of general on the retired list.

Gen. Johnson is a 1933 graduate of West Point. He was in the Philippines at outbreak of World War II, was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan in April, 1942, and was imprisoned until V-J day.

Johnson has served as a Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army since 1963. Prior to that, he was commandant of the US Army command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is not related to the President.

## U.S.A. Refuses Visa To Madame Nhu To Visit United States

**PARIS, June 25.**—The United States has refused a visitor's visa to Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, widow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam.

Her application, the embassy in Paris said in a statement Tuesday, was refused on the grounds that she might engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest or endanger the welfare, safety, or the security of the United States during her requested visit.

The decision was taken on advice from the State Department and has been communicated to Madame Nhu, the statement added.

It is understood Madame Nhu sought the visa to address a New York Conservative club "Truth Rally" at the Flushing, July 7. Since the overthrow of the Diem regime in Vietnam last November, she has made frequent public attacks on American policy in Vietnam.

**KABUL, June 25.**—Journalists from 2 famous Turkish newspapers, Miliyyat and Jamhuriat arrived in Kabul yesterday on a visit to Afghanistan. They are Mr. Cetin Altan and Mr. Firket Otyam.

## Indonesia Not To Intensify Military Operation Against Malaysia: Reports Denied

**JAKARTA, June 25, (AP).**—A SPOKESMAN for Indonesia's armed forces staff denied Wednesday Indonesia is intensifying its military operation against Malaysia.

He asserted that Indonesia is "aiding the peoples of Singapore, Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak to liberate themselves from the clutches of the Tunku Abdul Rahman regime."

This statement as a reiteration of the Indonesian claim for sending Indonesian forces into Malaysian Borneo—was made by Major General Sirath and put out by the official Indonesia News Agency Antara.

Sirath said that Malaysia's reported request to Britain for more military aid "has again clearly exposed the fact that the Malaysia puppet state is nothing but a project of British neo-colonialism."

"It is another proof," he said "of domination of a Southeast Asian area by a foreign power to protect the economic, cultural and political interests of the foreign power concerned."

Earlier President Sukarno had said Indonesia is seeking the help of other countries to impose anti-Malaysia campaign.

The Soviet First Deputy Pre-

## Buildings Planned For Nejat School At. Af. 134 Million

**KABUL, June 25.**—The new buildings of Nejat high school will be built in a 70,000 square-metre area on the playgrounds of the old Habibia high school; construction will begin this fall.

Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, director of the high school, said in an interview yesterday that the plans are being drawn up now in the Federal German Republic.

According to plan the new buildings will be completed within two and a half years, in two stages. The first phase, costing 11 million Deutsch Marks (about Af. 143 million), will accommodate 1600 students; the second stage will take care of another 1000 students.

Thus, the high school will provide educational facilities for 2,600 students when the buildings are completed.

Half of the cost of the first phase of the buildings will be paid by the German Federal Republic; it has also promised to help in completing the second stage.

The new buildings will include classrooms, laboratories, office buildings, a library, gymnasium, an auditorium, recreation rooms and other modern facilities.

The room in which lessons in reciting the Holy Koran will be given, he said, has been designed like a small mosque while the auditorium will have seating capacity for 800 persons.

**KABUL, June 25.**—Mr. Memeev, Deputy Minister of Geological Survey in the Soviet Union, accompanied by Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, called on Dr. Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday morning.

## USSR No Longer Insisting On Immediate Destruction Of All Bombers, Says Zorin

**GENEVA, June 25, (AP).**—SOVIET Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin said Wednesday the Soviet Union is no longer insisting on the immediate destruction of all bomber aircraft as a condition for a preliminary "bomber bonfire" agreement.

## Grivas Presence In Cyprus Is Illegal, Says Rauf Denktaş

**LONDON, June 25, (Reutr).**—The presence of General Grivas in Cyprus is illegal, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, exiled leader of the Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus, said in London Tuesday night after arriving by air last night from New York.

"I understand he has come back to Cyprus to command the illegal and unconstitutional army that Makarios has created. His presence is illegal."

Mr. Denktaş said he regarded Grivas's return to Cyprus as "a great mistake on behalf of the Greek side."

If they wanted to show us good will they have again taken the wrong step towards it. His return is an encouragement to the Greek terrorists. He has certainly been a troublemaker and we look on him as such now."

He added: "in Cyprus we are not in danger of anything except the Greeks. What is Grivas going to defend us against? The defence of Cyprus, as far as I know, is not threatened. Anyway it is guaranteed by Greece and Turkey."

There is no need for him to be in Cyprus. He should go back to Greece."

Zorin told a luncheon given by newsmen that he is prepared to consider a U.S. proposal for the destruction of a limited number of bombers on the condition that the Soviet proposal for the eventual destruction of all bombers is accepted in principle.

His statement appeared to be a further indication that the two superpowers are nearing agreement on the bonfire question.

American officials reacted cautiously to Zorin's remarks. The United States position calls for the destruction of 480 nuclear bombers on the part of each side over a two-year period, with the possible addition of other bombers.

Chief U.S. disarmament negotiator William C. Foster has not expressed willingness to accept any pre-conditions, but has said repeatedly the United States is "flexible" in this field and has given a strong hint that a bomber bonfire provides the best bet for a new disarmament agreement between the two sides.

Zorin said he does not see "any prospects" of further agreement on a cut back or cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

Thursday's talks will be centered around a U.S. proposal for a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and a Soviet proposal for a cut in military budgets of the major powers.

## Agriculture Medals Given To Governors By His Majesty

**KABUL, June 25.**—Karhana Medals (Medals of Agriculture) conferred by His Majesty the King upon nine provincial Governors, were delivered by Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture, to 3 of them, who were present in the capital, yesterday morning.

The Minister of Agriculture in a speech outlined the plans and projects for developing agriculture in the country and praised the provincial governors, who had co-operated closely with the agricultural authorities in furthering plans for improving the standard of living of the people.

The medals at the ceremony yesterday were delivered to Mr. Aziz Mohammad Alekozai, Mr. Abdul Karim Hakeemy and Mr. Din Mohammad Dilawar, Governors of Balkh, Herat and Jowzjan provinces respectively.

## New Stamp Issued Today On Afghan Wild Life

**KABUL, June 25.**—A series of wildlife postal stamps were issued today at the Central Post office, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Communications and the newly established philatelic department.

They include the Yak, Ibex, Marco Polo, and the Snow Leopard. Values are 25, 50, 75 pulis and Af. 5, the announcement said.

They were designed by Bob Kuhn, a famous animal artist in New York.

## India Gives Af. 200,000 To Mine Disaster Relief

**KABUL, June 25.**—Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, in a message delivered by Mr. Dhamija, Indian Ambassador, to Prime Minister Dr. Yousuf, has expressed his sympathy over the loss of life in the Karkar coal mine explosion and has donated Af. 200,000 on behalf of the government of India for the relief of the bereaved families.

Another donation of Af. 5000 was made by the Netherland Foundation in Kabul deposited to the special account opened by the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

A message of sympathy was sent by Steward Udall, United States Secretary of Interior, to the Minister of Mines and Industries. It was delivered by the American Ambassador, John M. Steeves.

**KABUL, June 25.**—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirga of Baramkzai, Mamond and Salarzai divines, elders, chieftains and tribesmen was held at Dama-Dola.

The Jirga, in which the Sahibzadas of Gung village also participated, was addressed by a number of speakers, on the need for protecting their freedom and homeland.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 25, 1964

## A Sign Of Friendship

The Federal Republic of Germany has offered to Afghanistan another credit of forty million marks in addition to two hundred million which it had extended to this country earlier for the execution of second five years economic development plan.

This gesture in itself illustrates the very friendly and cordial relations existing between the two countries whose relations date back to many years ago.

The Federal Republic of Germany has helped Afghanistan in its development projects for many years. But, as time has passed, this co-operation has been intensified resulting in a kind of friendship between the peoples of two nations which has few examples around the world.

Professor Ludwig Erhard, the very distinguished Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, visited this country in 1959, during which first agreement was reached about the two hundred million marks credit for our Second Five Year Plan.

Although the government of Afghanistan had anticipated greater sum of money to come from friendly countries for the execution of the second plan, the share of Federal Republic of Germany, taking into consideration that country's overall assistance and economic co-operation with other developing countries, has been quite satisfactory.

For a proper development of the country and taking the future economic situation of the nation into consideration, too much foreign economic assistance is not for the advantage of the country and we have to do our own part in this process as well. But with the amount of assistance which the government had anticipated to come from friendly countries for carrying through the second Five Year Plan we had exactly this point in mind.

The new aid offered by the Federal Republic will certainly mean an acceleration of our development plans and a better opportunity to undertake some projects which because of lack

## Michelangelo Honoured By College Of Letters During 400th Anniversary Year Of His Death

The College of Letters of the University of Kabul paid tribute on Tuesday to the famous Florentine artist Michelangelo on the 400th anniversary of his death.

Dean Mojadedi, Mr. Shaker, head of the Linguistics Institute, and Mr. Abdul Ghafur Breshna, the renowned Afghan artist, spoke yesterday at the University Auditorium about the life and works of the Italian artist of the Renaissance period.

Mr. Breshna himself a dramatist, painter, and sculptor, spoke in glowing terms of the great Italian master and showed slides of some of Michelangelo's works. "Michelangelo lived, more or less, at the same time as the great Afghan painter Ustad Behzad Herawi lived, and this, Mr. Breshna said is significant."

Michelangelo was born in Tuscany on March 6th, 1475. He was the second son of Ludovico Buonarroti and Francescadi Meiri. Buonarroti was a poor gentleman. He lived with the income which he received from his small estate and did not like to indulge into business or mechanical pursuits to fatten his income.

Francesca died when Michelangelo was six years old. The child showed an infinite interest for art and very early he decided to become an artist.

He was only 13 when, he started work as an assistant in the shop of the Ghrlandaio Brothers. He also studied at Braccacci chapel. There, while having a dispute with a fellow student chapel, he received a blow on his nose which disfigured him for life.

Later he worked in the school of sculpture established by Lorenzo dei Medici in the Medici gardens.

Michelangelo had a scornful, unsocial character and a revolting spirit but his creative powers soon attracted attention.

He was a devoted student of Dante, and a Christian Platonist. One of his early works in sculpture was the marble Centauro, a fine work in full relief, and 3 figures of saints and angels in the shrine of St. Dominic (1499). "Giant", the famous colossal statue of David, carved out of a huge piece of marble.

He also executed a second David

in bronze, and "Madonna and Child".

He also executed a second David in bronze and Madonna and child. He expressed his technical mastery and the tempest in his mind and spirit in the cartoon of Bathers. The chief title to his glory as a painter is the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

He completed his work on the vast ceiling in 44 years although it is regarded the work of a life time.

While Michelangelo now and then showed interest in poetry in his youth too, he paid more attention to it in his later years.

When he was appointed as an architect in St. Peters Church, he was very old. He lived to see some of his designs incorporated, but the ceiling was built after his death. Michelangelo died Feb. 18, 1564 in Rome, just 18 days before his 90th birthday. (This was just a few weeks before the birth of Shakespeare)

Mr. Breshna also told the audience that Michelangelo's famous statue "The Pieta" is now on loan from the Vatican and forms a centre of attraction at the New York World's Fair.

## Writing A Set Of Principles Governing World Trade Is Great Achievement; Tabibi

First but a right step. Mr. President,

As I said before, we should not reflect now at this time when we depart on the failure of the Conference, but to think of its achievements, even though they are limited in form. In my view the Conference was a first step, but a right step. As the Chinese say in their famous proverb, "a journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step". With this first step the Conference marked the end of the era of economic dictation and the beginning of an age of "economic understanding".

The adoption of the resolution calling for an aid flow amounting to 1 per cent of the net national income of developed countries for the development of the underdeveloped countries is an effort for an understanding regarding a system of equitable preferences, and the consideration of useful arrangements for commodity problems, particularly on issue of supplementary finance if carried out with a spirit of understanding between the privileged and underprivileged countries, will lead to era of economic understanding of great significance for all.

## Two Achievements

I would like further to single out for particular emphasis two achievements of this Conference which are, in the view of Asian countries, of far-reaching importance for international economic relations.

I speak for all of us, I am certain, when I say that the Conference has provided ample evidence of the remarkable capacity of our countries for the creation of institutional mechanisms needed to have a candid exchange of views, to work out differences and to reach solutions to the problems facing us. I am convinced, from our experience here, that the

of financial means might have been ignored.

We want our German friends to rest assured that their new contribution in the development of this country is being valued and appreciated by all Afghans and we take the new gesture as a clear sign of very amicable ties between the two countries and it is certainly yet another step towards strengthening and consolidating these ties.

same flexibility and creativeness will mark our future work.

The second great achievement I wish to speak of is the writing of a set of principles governing international trade, which has resulted from the arduous and devoted efforts of our colleagues in Committee V. This too is an achievement of great long-range importance. Just as the new machinery will provide the institutional framework for our future work, the principles governing international trade in its relation to economic development will provide the guidance for future international trade policy. As a result of this important work, problems of economic growth and the trade needs of developing countries have—for the first time in history—been placed squarely in the forefront of international economic policy.

Indeed, these principles, including the economic principles concerning the transit problems of more than twenty land-locked countries, deal with the most important issues put before and examined by this Conference. The time was ripe for attempting to codify the new conceptual approach which evolved in the last ten years or so on some essential aspect of the intricate problems of economic development of the developing world. The positive confrontation of ideas which took place in our debate in this Conference has resulted in the formulation of a new code of behaviour to guide international economic relations, and, in particular, relations between developing and developed countries. No doubt these principles provide a framework for further progress towards finding further constructive solutions to the problems before the United Nations and the Conference.

## Transit Problems

Mr. President, Centuries ago a great Roman philosopher, Seneca, stated "A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by prayers," but during this Conference the representatives of the hungry world listened to reason, looked for justice, and put their faith in human understanding, with the expectation that the same attitude would be followed by the privileged and rich people. We hope that this expectation will not be in vain and that the dream of hungry people will come true. Thank you.

## Hungry People

Mr. President, Centuries ago a great Roman philosopher, Seneca, stated "A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by prayers," but during this Conference the representatives of the hungry world listened to reason, looked for justice, and put their faith in human understanding, with the expectation that the same attitude would be followed by the privileged and rich people. We hope that this expectation will not be in vain and that the dream of hungry people will come true. Thank you.

## U.S. Planes Bomb Pathet Lao Areas, Says Voice Of Laos

TOKYO, June 25, (AP)—Peking radio Wednesday charged six US planes bombed and strafed Pathet Lao territory in Central Laos, killing four persons and injuring 15 others.

The broadcast monitored in Tokyo quoted the Pathet Lao radio "voice of laos" as saying: "At 11-30 hours yesterday (Tuesday) six US planes intruded into the airspace of Muong Pek county in Xiengkhouang province.

"Dividing into two groups of three planes each, they bombed and strafed the local residents. Four people including a child were killed. Thirteen people including a woman and a child were wounded."

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* commented editorially on the fight against smuggling. In the developing countries, said the editorial, smuggling is one of the most dangerous evils.

Smuggling, indeed, is hostile to the progress of a nation and a factor to deteriorate the morality of a society. Although the problem of smuggling, said the editorial, is not an easy one to overcome even in the developing countries and the organization of International Police is an activity seeking to half smuggling, yet it is far more dangerous for national economies and morality of the developing nations.

Smuggling is an illegal and immoral act and can not only lead to the growth of wealth by a very small group at the expense of national interests but to the corruption of the society itself.

Because of the undesirable effect of smuggling on the economic structure of the country, the Customs Bill, passed in 1936, has forbidden smuggling in Afghanistan. It provides that persons committing this illegal act should be punished. But despite this clear legal provision, smuggling has not been stopped. This, of course, is attributed partly to inefficiency existing in the administration of the customs department and partly to the vast unprotected borders and the poor system of controlling smuggling activities.

The long past experience has proved smuggling cannot be prevented along the borders of the country and as such the smuggled items should be traced and located in the markets all over cities and villages. To reduce smuggling activities the co-operation of all individuals is urgently needed, the editorial concluded.

"Medals of Art Encourage Arts in The Country" was the title of an editorial published in yesterday's *Anis*. Yesterday, we saw medals of art conferred upon nine artists from Radio Afghanistan. These nine persons were among those who have been co-operating with Afghanistan—for about 25 years. They have been for a long time struggling to attain the rightful place of music in our society, with a firm will and devotion they could eventually succeed in attracting people's regards towards the value and role of art and music.

Considering the social conditions prevailing 25 years ago and following years, one will admit that this struggle was not an easy task and at the same time it should be mentioned that even today when this struggle is continuing, these artists have a long and difficult way ahead to fight for the final victory.

There is no doubt, said the editorial, that the tour of groups of artists to the various provinces of the country to give concerts and perform plays are not sufficient in popularising and appreciating arts. There are many difficulties in this approach and we hope they will be removed in the near future.

In conclusion the editorial urged Radio Afghanistan to open courses and try to attract vocalists in different provinces and develop their innate skills.

peasants, who were working in the fields, were wounded. Then, they bombed the city of Khang Khay (the site of Pathet Lao headquarters).

"The second group dropped two bombs in the Lak Bnuu village. Four people including a child were killed. Thirteen people including a woman and a child were wounded."

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## THURSDAY

I. English Programme: 4.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.  
II. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.

Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.

III. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.

Russian Programme: 10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.

Arabic Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.

French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = 19 m band.

## Air Services

## FRIDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS

Kandahar-Kabul Arr. 10-00  
Khunduz-Kabul Arr. 11-10  
Peshawar-Kabul Arr. 13-35  
Kabul-Kunduz Dep. 8-30  
Kabul-Peshawar Dep. 10-30  
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut Dep. 11-30

## SATURDAY

Kabul-Beirut Dep. 11-30  
Khost-Kabul Arr. 10-30  
Mazar-Kabul Arr. 11-40  
Beirut-Tehran Arr. Kabul 12-10  
Kabul-Khost Dep. 8-00  
Kabul-Mazar Dep. 8-30  
Kabul-Kandahar Dep. 13-30  
AEROFLOT Moscow-Tashkent Arr. Kabul 9-55

## PIA

Peshawar-Kabul Arr. 11-05  
Kabul-Peshawar Dep. 11-45

## INDIAN AIRLINES

New-Delhi-Kabul Arr. 10-55  
Kabul-New-Delhi Dep. 13-25

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452  
New Clinic 24272  
Da Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Kabul Mahmood Phone No. 20563  
Parwan Phone No. 21438  
Boo Ali Phone No. 20887  
Jahid Phone No. 23572  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829  
Mahmood Phone No. 21438

## Witches, Warlocks, And 'Familiars' Featured In KADS 'Bell, Book And Candle' Opening Tonight



"Don't tell me she thinks she's witch too?" Anthony Henderson, played by Geerit Sonnefeldt, asks Gillian Holyroyd, a bewitching witch played by Mrs. Pat Dyer. The lady in question is eccentric Aunt Queenie played by Mrs. Elaine Strauss. (Photo by Horst Schastok)

Most people think witchcraft went out of style with the Middle Ages and the Salem witch trials—but it is still practiced in the atomic age, even in developed countries.

This is the subject of the play "Bell, Book and Candle," by John van Druten, which opens tonight as the fifth anniversary production of KADS (Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society). It will run four nights tonight through Sunday, with the curtain going up at exactly 8 p.m.

The play is delightful adult comedy on the anatomy of witchcraft, which still persists in spite of modern enlightenment.

About 150 Afghan students from Kabul University saw the play Tuesday night in a special sneak preview staged by the cast.

This writer, who also saw the play, was struck by the similarity between the play and the real everyday life of witches.

Just this year, the BBC in London interviewed a witch on television. "I'm a good witch," said the witch, "but there are witches who use their powers for bad motives." She emphasized that she is being "cut off from society—just because I'm a witch. It isn't fair."

## Exorcised in England

Last summer in a small English country town, a young couple believed their house was inhabited by a ghost. They said objects moved mysteriously and strange voices were heard. The local clergyman was called in and performed the official service of exorcism—and the couple has had no more trouble.

From time to time the newspapers report that grave stones have been moved around in churchyards at night and put in such a position that gives rise to the belief that black magic is being performed.

In the Roman Catholic Church there is, according to Encyclopaedia Americana, a special office of exorcist to drive out evil spirits. This is part of the ceremony in administering the sacrament of baptism, according to the Encyclopaedia.

## Case in 1950

Even as recently as 1950, the New York Times reported a case where a Mrs. H. Evans was tried on the charge of promising to

By Our Staff Writer

curse an ailment by removing a curse in Wilmington, Delaware. The trial was postponed and eventually the charges were thrown out of court, but the suspicion lingers that these things happen even today.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia says that 99 cases of witchcraft out of 100 are "nothing better than pure illusion" but does not say what remaining cases are. It describes witch hunts as examples of "social psychopathology"—especially hysteria and paranoia.

Regardless of the label, 300,000 witches were executed in Europe during the 14th through 16th centuries and during the 19th century witch trials in Salem, U.S.A., 55 witches were tortured and 20 executed.

## Can Fore tell Events.

Witches are supposed to be able to raise storms, produce mice and vermin, fortell events, afflict with beasts. General assemblies of witches, called "Witches Sabbaths" are supposed to hold yearly or oftener and witches ride to meetings on broomsticks, goats, hogs, dogs, etc. And young children are supposedly offered as sacrifices.

In the KADS production of "Bell, Book, and Candle," the characters are all good witches—or relatively good—and their activities are more or less beneficial to themselves. It portrays the dilemma of a young witch when she falls in love—which is not allowed by the witches rules—and thus endangers her powers. This young witch, Gillian Holyroyd, is played convincingly by Mrs. Pat Dyer whose demanding part requires her to be on stage for all but five minutes of the entire three-act play.

Her leading man, Anthony Henderson, is played by Geerit Sonnefeldt who comes under her spell. His Dutch accent adds charm to the production. Although basically a comedy, the play has its serious undertones as one follows the struggle between magic and rationalism as represented by the witch and her lover—and her final transformation into a "human being."

## Queenie's Profession

The comedy is sustained by Aunt Queenie, a witch who came late in life into the "profession."

who sees her interest as a substitute for going on the stage. She is played by Mrs. Elaine Strauss.

The antics of Nicholas Holyroyd, played by Dave Robinson, bring real magic on the stage as doors open and close mysteriously and lights go on and off at his gestures.

The final character of the play is Sydney Redditch, a writer who naively pursues his research into witchcraft until coming up against the real thing. He is portrayed by Jimmy Bedford.

The cast, composed of actors from Holland, England and America, is ably assisted by a stage manager from Germany, Horst Stappelfeldt.

This international character of KADS is traditional. During its 23 full-sized productions during the past five years it has had a theatre, it has used actors from a dozen countries.

"In December 1960," recalls Sandy Gibb, longtime KADS worker, "at least seven nationalities were represented in the single production of Ugo Betti's 'The Queen and the Rebels' Their accents added colour to the production—and none of them spoke English as a native language."

Mr. Gibb was one of the players in the first production in the theatre, "Antigone."

Before then, KADS had a long history as a play-reading group. Alan Woolf is President of KADS.

KABUL, June 25.—Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon after attending meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Tourist Organizations in Istanbul.

Mr. Tarzi said at the airport that the conference discussed administrative matters relating to the tourist trade.

The conference also proposed to the member-state to take steps for implementing recommendations of the UN Conference held in Rome last September.

## "Cracking Belts" Of The Earth

## PART II

Catastrophes do not occur haphazardly over the globe. The epicentre or the centre of the Anchorage earthquake was situated latitude 61° North and in longitude 145° West. This is not just any point. It is located on the second of the two great "cracking belts" identified by Montessus de Ballore.

The first "Montessus circle", which is a geometric "great circle" of the globe, starts from Venezuela, crosses the North Atlantic, passes near Lisbon, Messina, Skopje, Cephalonia, all places that have had the misfortune to be famous for catastrophes and joins up again through Central Asia and the Pacific. Fifty-three per cent of the great earthquakes are located on this first danger circle, the cause of which is moreover unknown.

Those interested in geography will note that the first Montessus circle crosses over another fracture line, called the "1st Veronnet circle", out in the middle of the Atlantic, on the presumed site of the legendary submerged continent, Atlantis.

Fault is the moon's. For there are two other "dislocation belts" over the earth, the two "circles of Veronnet" which correspond exactly to the two 35th "parallels" north and south. As we know, geographical parallels are circular lines parallel to the Equator, all places situated on the same parallel having the same latitude.

Take a globe. Set the point of a pencil on Algeria and then spin the globe around. The pencil will mark the 35th parallel North approximately passing through the Greek Volcanic arenipelago (Santorini) Iraq, Central Asia, Northern China, the enormous Japanese volcanic zone, San Francisco and the Azores.

These two "small cracking belts" have a rather curious origin according to the geologists, who maintain that they are due to the pull of attraction from the Moon on the "equatorial roll".

For it should not be forgotten that the earth is a flattened sphere and not a perfect one. It might be regarded as a true sphere plus a ring, the equatorial roll. The influence of the moon over the sphere is zero, but its attraction tends to draw up the roll through gyroscope. Hence the pull along the junction lines, which are precisely the 35th parallels north and south.

Let us add, since the Moon is involved, that an audacious theory presents that heavenly body—as a huge "chip" of the earth torn off by a passing star. Abandoned in Space, that chip became our natural satellite while the hole left in our globe became the Pacific, with its immense "pits" and constant volcanic activity. Truth or poetry? The fact remains that our planet is not stable. Coming from within or from Space, colossal forces contrive to produce faults.

## At D' Afghan Bank Free Exchange Rates

KABUL, June 25.—The following rates at D. Afghanistan Bank Afghans per Currency

Buying	U.S. Dollars	Selling
56.50		57.00
158.20	Pounds Sterling	159.60
14.12	German Marks	14.25
13.1548	Swiss Francs	13.2713
11.4372	New French Franc	11.5385
7.60	Indian Rupee	Draft 7.70
7.30	Indian Rupee	Cash 7.70
6.4	Pakistani Rupees	Draft 6.90
6.52	Pakistani Rupees	Cash 6.90



## U.N. Technical Aid Program Reviewed At Vienna Meeting

VIENNA, June 25.—The role of the United Nations' expanded programme of technical assistance is under discussion by a 30-nation standing committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

Conducting the studies of a meeting here, and also considering a possible merger of the assistance programme with the U.N. Special Fund, is the U.N. Technical Assistance Committee.

In 1963, 122 countries and territories were helped under the technical assistance programme. The total amount spent was \$47.9 million.

The number of expert assignments during the years was 3,037 compared to 2,894 in 1962. More than 79 nationalities provided the experts. However, more than half were recruited from eight countries: the United Kingdom, 426; France, 329; the United States, 246; India 136; the USSR 123; the Netherlands 121; the Federal Republic of Germany 95, and Canada 90.

Last year the expanded programme also awarded, 545 fellowships for study and training to the nationals of 126 developing countries and territories.

The expanded programme's expenditures grew from \$6.5 million in 1950 to almost \$48 million in 1963. Its work was reinforced five years ago with the establishment of the U.N. Special Fund.

Combined income of the two programmes of technical co-operation has risen to a total of \$140 million dollars this year.

Both the Special Fund and the expanded programme depend upon voluntary contributions.

The Technical Assistance Programme was established in 1949 to help developing countries acquire the tools of modern technology. Its function is to give technical support by making expert advice available to those countries which are seeking to raise their standards of living. It is not a source of capital but of the skill which make capital work.

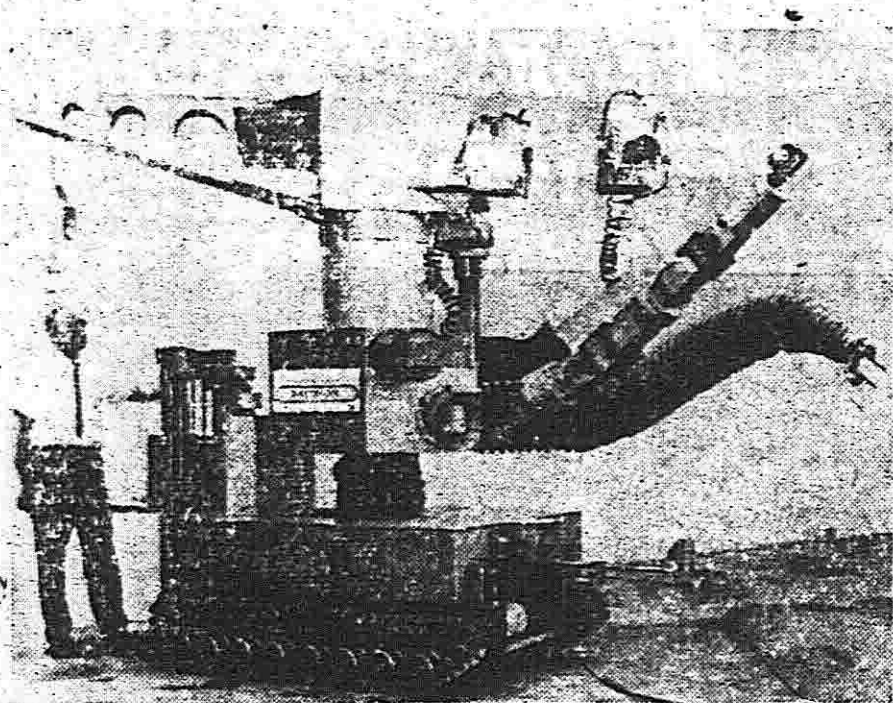
The Special Fund, which was set up in 1959, specialises in pre-investment surveys designed to pave the way for big development projects. The fund helps governments determine what their resources and capabilities are and improve development planning.

Members of the technical assistance committee meeting in Vienna are: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Formosa, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

## Khanh Cites Common Bonds Between Vietnam, Cambodia

SAIGON, June 25.—Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh told Cambodian Presidents of the Delta province of Vinh Binh that he has always considered them "as brothers in same family...you have always shared with us the same responsibilities and enjoyed with us the same rights."

American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and Australia Ambassador David Anderson were among Prime Minister Khanh's party that flew south from Saigon early in the morning of June 23 to land in Oavinh, provincial capital of Vinh Binh province and family home of the Prime Minister.



**Mobile Robot**—The Mobot, a mobile robot manufactured by Hughes Aircraft in Fullerton, California, is designed to work in nuclear reactor testing areas too dangerous for men. It has two television cameras as "eyes" so the operator at a remote control console can guide its arms and hands, which can move in all directions. Each arm can lift 100 pounds (45 Kg.) The tracked vehicle also has a fork lift and a crane lift, each with a half-ton handling capacity.

## PAPANDREOU HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S.A. PRESIDENT ON CYPRUS

WASHINGTON, June 25, (Reuter).—

**DIPLOMATIC** sources said last night that Greek Prime Minister George Papandreu was standing firm on his refusal to open direct negotiations with Turkey on the explosive Cyprus crisis.

The Greek leader arrived here earlier Wednesday for consultations with President Johnson.

They also reported that Papandreu was displeased with the joint communique which the President Johnson and Prime Minister Ismet Inonu of Turkey issued at the end of their White House talks Wednesday night.

The paragraph in the communique which caused misgivings spoke of the "hindering effects" of the 1959 treaties which led to the independence of Cyprus.

These are the treaties which Greece is denouncing as unworkable and unfair to the Greek majority on Cyprus.

Diplomatic sources said the President and Papandreu conferred Wednesday in a cordial atmosphere, but that the Greek position remained "extremely firm."

The two leaders exchanged friendly greetings at a reception which Papandreu held in the President's honour last night.

Diplomatic sources said the hour-long meeting at the White House Wednesday was devoted almost entirely to an explanation by Papandreu of the Greek case in the Cyprus crisis.

In New York, according to AP, a Turkish official Wednesday ruled out a meeting between Premier Ismet Inonu of Turkey and George Papandreu of Greece, both now in the United States for talks on Cyprus.

When a reporter asked Inonu if he were willing to meet with Papandreu, Turkish Foreign Minister Feridun Cemal Erkin put in, "there will be no meeting."

Inonu then was just leaving U.N. headquarters after a conference and luncheon with Secretary General U Thant.

He reached New York Tuesday night after two days of talks with President Johnson in Washington, preliminary to two days of talks between Johnson and Papandreu for the purpose of

getting Greek-Turkish negotiations about Cyprus.

A U.N. spokesman said Thant and Inonu conferred for an hour and 10 minutes with Erkin and Turkish U.N. Delegate Erhan Eralp sitting in. The spokesman said:

"They exchanged views on important aspects of the Cyprus problem. The Prime Minister informed the Secretary-General of details of his talks with President Johnson in Washington."

An associate of Inonu said he and Thant talked altogether for an hour and a half.

The U.N. spokesman said Thant drank to the health of the Prime Minister of Turkey and Inonu drank to the "health and prosperity of our Secretary-General."

Inonu was invited to a dinner in his honour at Waldorf Astoria Hotel Wednesday night, given by the Turkish Permanent Representative, Eralp.

Britain has officially notified U.N. Secretary-General U Thant that she will retain her contingent in the U.N. peaceforce on Cyprus for another three months, at its present strength, a Spokesman said in New York, according to DPA.

The British notification came following the assurance by the Secretary-General that all parties involved—Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey had agreed to the continued stationing of the British troops in the Mediterranean island.

Thus, unofficial remarks by Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, that he was not in favour of the continued presence of British troops, were denied.

Cyprus Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou, too, had reportedly called the British contingent on Cyprus "too big".

At present, Britain has about 1,800 men in the U.N. peaceforce.

She had been reported of thinking about cutting the number down to 1,200.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 25.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday resumed discussion of the Protocol on expanding and strengthening economic and trade co-operation between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Yaftali, Minister of Planning, appeared before the Commission later in the morning to answer a number of questions regarding the proposed agreement.

The Law and Justice Commissions in a joint meeting yesterday heard Mr. Wahidi, representative of the Ministry of Justice on the Complaints against Judicial Officials Bill.

The Commissions later forwarded the Bill together with their own recommendations to the Secretariat of the National Assembly for further action.

KABUL, June 25.—Mr. Richard Dabney chapman, the Cultural Affairs officer of USIS gave a reception last evening in honour of visiting American Journalist Mrs. Jeannette Mirsky.

The function was attended by some journalists and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KABUL, June 25.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Afghan Ambassador to India, returned to New Delhi yesterday; he had come to Kabul on official business some time ago.

## Dr. Kellenbenz Honoured At Dinner Tuesday

KABUL, June 25.—The College of Economics gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Kellenbenz, Professor of the History of Economics at Cologne University, at Spozhmay Cafe on Tuesday evening.

Others present included Professors of the College of Economics, the Dean, Assistant Dean and professors of the College of Letters, the Chief of the Institute of History and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Professor came to Kabul as the guest of the College of Economics two months ago; he has delivered a number of lectures during his stay in Kabul.

Professor Kellenbenz has also visited other historical places, like Herat, Ghazni and Bamian during this period and will leave for home soon.

## Tshombe Flying To Congo To Help Govt. To Liberate Country From The Misery

MADRID, June 25, (AP).—

**FORMER** Katanga President Moise Tshombe announced Wednesday he was flying back to the Congo "to help the government to liberate my country from the misery and anarchy it now suffers."

Tshombe told a news conference he was flying to Brussels "I will be in Leopoldville Thursday night."

"You know the actual situation in the Congo and you understand why I considered it so grave," he said. "In this moment of return I respond to the voice of the population and the political parties, as well as the invitations of the Central government."

He said the pacification of the provinces in revolt and the return of the leaders from exile are among the major aspirations of the Congolese people. He said his first action will be to meet with the authorities of the central government.

Tshombe said his flight to Brussels was only "to obtain the fastest possible connection to Leopoldville."

He confirmed he met recently with the Congo Minister Cleophas Kamitatu, but gave no details.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **THE BULLDOG BREED**, starring: Norman Wisdom, Ian Hunter and Daid Lodge.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **PUNKIST**.

### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **TAKRAN BAZ**.

## United States Extends 25 Million Dollars Loan To Indian Govt.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Export-Import Bank of Washington has announced authorisation of a \$ 25 million credit to the government of India to be used to finance purchases of United States capital equipment and services required by public or private entities engaged in development programmes and projects in the country.

Three previous credits for similar purposes have been authorised by EX-IM Bank for a total of \$ 225 million. There earlier credits also financed capital goods such as mining and construction equipment, earth moving and transportation equipment, industrial machinery for the textile, chemical, Aluminum, and automobile industries, and communications equipment.

## ADVTs.

### Pohaney Theatre Presents:

The play by Swiss writer Ganz "the man whose name was forgotten" under the supervision of Ustad Nazarov for the benefit of the Red Crescent Society every evening.

Time: 6 p.m.

Tickets Af. 20

From Pohaney Theatre between 2.00 and 5.00 p.m.

Kabul Nandary after 5.00 p.m.

### KADS PRESENTS

BELL, BOOK AND CANDLE

JUNE 25, 26, 27, 28

8-00 p.m.

KADS THEATRE

TICKETS; MEMBERS: AF. 20

NON-MEMBERS: AF. 50

FROM: ASTCO

MRS. BOORSMA, USIS

MISS HUNT, USAID.